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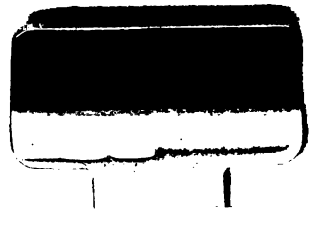
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APPLICATION

From the Publishers (?)
Jan. 11, 1894

OF THE

MOSAIC SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY

IN THE ELUCIDATION OF

MYSTERIES PERTAINING TO THE "BIBLE IN STONE,"

KNOWN AS

THE GREAT PYRAMID OF EGYPT.

BY

EDWARD B. LATCH,

AUTHOR OF "A REVIEW OF THE HOLY BIBLE," "INDICATIONS OF JOB," "INDICATIONS OF GENESIS," "INDICATIONS OF EXODUS," ETC.

PHILADELPHIA:
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PREFACE.

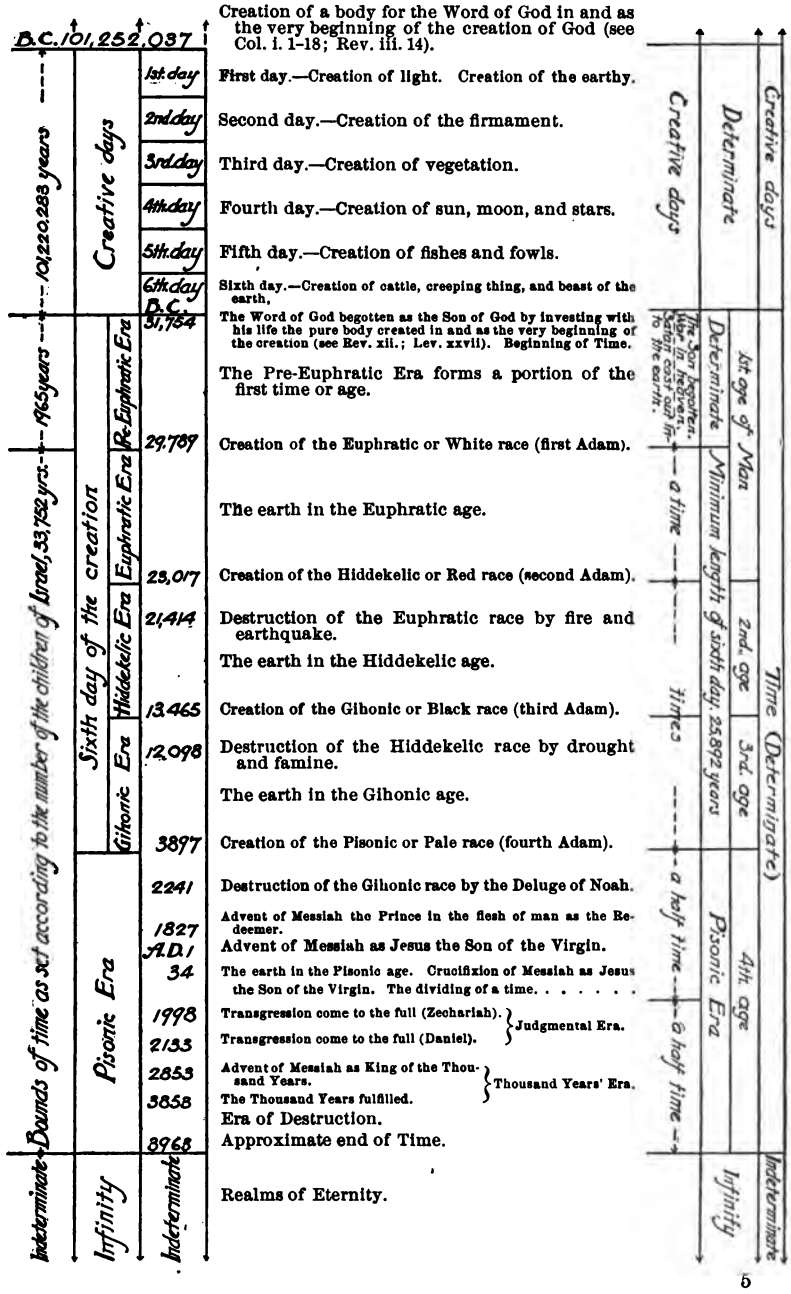
THE accompanying interpretation of the Great Pyramid is based upon the hidden meaning of the Holy Scriptures as revealed by the lifting of the veil of mystery with which they, the Scriptures, are enshrouded. The One God as the Sublime Unity ruled in the past, and the one Plan was devised by the One God as the Sublime Unity for the creation and establishment of his Kingdom; but, owing to failure of subjugatory mission and to numerous wide-spread disasters, that which had been revealed to one age passed out of remembrance, and the substance thereof was re-revealed to the succeeding age. The greatness of the interests at stake, however, makes some such system of revelation an absolute necessity, else the Master-mind would, from the first, have ruled with a "rod of iron," thereby leaving untried free agency as a subjugatory and governmental proof on the part of all hosts. Hence, by interpretation, the Great Pyramid becomes a witness of that which God revealed to the builders thereof concerning his great purpose in their day. But, to interpret, the simple history must be as a foundation; wherefore, by patient and persistent researches, the archæologist lays such a foundation, the historian takes up and records the labors of many, while he who seeks to decipher appeals to both, that no good thing be lost, even as Kenrick states (see "Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs," preface, vol. i.), "The province of the decipherer and the antiquary has always been held to be distinct from that of the historian, who is only required to follow the best authority that he can obtain." So, in these interpretations, that which has been searched out and recorded as simple history is taken up and treated as allegory harmonizing with the allegories of the Scriptures. The scriptural text used, as heretofore, is the Bible as issued by the American Bible Society, New York, 1860. (Brevier, 12mo.)

In the accompanying pages of Landmarks the values of the Judgmental Era and of the Era of Destruction vary slightly from those already published. This difference is due to the slight variations in values of the generation of Christ the Messiah in his personality as Jesus the Son of the Virgin; in that by St. Luke, and by the Book of the Revelation of St. John the Divine, the value approximates thirty-three years and six months, while by the Book of Numbers it approximates thirty-three years and nine months. Wherefore the latter has been incorporated as a factor in the general chronology, Mosaic System, as being the more harmonious for long periods of time.

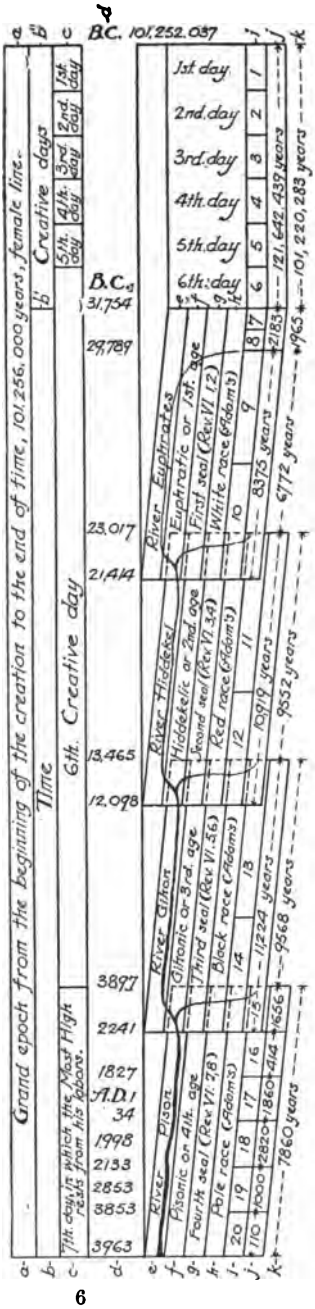
The years of the six creative days are derived from an historical ray running through the Book of Judges; but, although strongly indicated, they cannot be accepted as established until supported by one or more independent lines of chronology covering the same epochs; yet the total years of these periods have been approximated, and thereby substantiated, from numerous scriptural allegories otherwise given.

The Mosaic System of Chronology, which is wholly derived from the Bible, King James translation, not only serves as a key for the reading of mysteries hidden in the Great Pyramid, but it also serves for many that are hidden in the massive Egyptian temples, and in the papyri. The indication must be kept in view that much of the simple history recorded on the walls of these temples, and on the faces of the papyri, is to be taken in an allegorical sense, even as, in the Bible, the histories of Adam, Noah, Abraham, Nebuchadnezzar, David, Solomon, and a host of others possess allegorical meanings. Hence the deciphering of hieroglyphics into simple history becomes, as it were, one of the grand stems which supply nourishment and strength to the superb corolla that blooms above.

LANDMARKS No. 1.



LANDMARKS No. 2.



Creation of a body for the Word of God in and as the very beginning of the creation of God.

First day.—Creation of light. Creation of the earthy.

Second day.—Creation of the firmament.

Third day.—Creation of vegetation.

Fourth day.—Creation of sun, moon, and stars.

Fifth day.—Creation of fishes and fowls.

Sixth day.—Creation of cattle, creeping thing, and beast of the earth.

The Son begotten. Beginning of Time.

War in heaven. } Pre-Euphratic Era.
Satan cast out into the earth. }

Creation of the Euphratic race (first Adam).

Semidivision of the Euphratic age.

Dividing in the midst of the Euphratic age.

Semidivision of the Euphratic age.

Creation of the Hiddekelic race (second Adam).

Destruction of the Euphratic race.

Semidivision of the Hiddekelic age.

Dividing in the midst of the Hiddekelic age.

Semidivision of the Hiddekelic age.

Creation of the Gihonic race (third Adam).

Destruction of the Hiddekelic race.

Semidivision of the Gihonic age.

Dividing in the midst of the Gihonic age.

Semidivision of the Gihonic age.

Creation of the Pisonic race (fourth Adam).

Antediluvian Epoch.

Deluge of Noah. Destruction of the Gihonic race.

Epoch of replenishment (see Gen. ix. 1).

Advent of Messiah as the Son of man in the day of Abraham.

Advent of Messiah as Jesus the Son of the Virgin.

Dividing of the Pisonic age. Crucifixion, absolute death, and resurrection of Messiah as Jesus the Son of the Virgin.

Transgression come to the full (Zechariah). } Judgmental Era.
Transgression come to the full (Daniel). }

Advent of Messiah as King of the Thousand Years. } Thousand Years' Era.

The Thousand Years fulfilled. }

Era of Destruction.

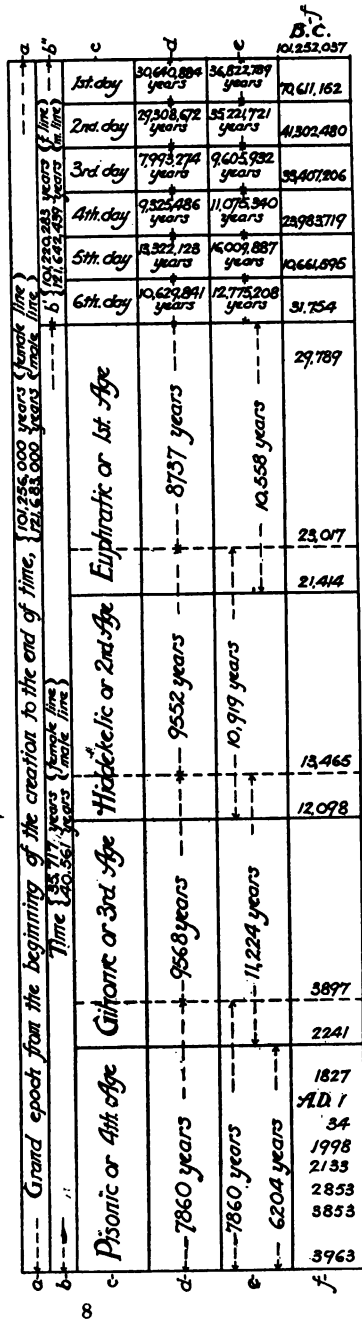
Approximate end of Time.

LANDMARKS.

In Landmarks No. 2, space *a*, *a* indicates the Grand Epoch from the beginning of the creation to the end of time; *b*, *b'* indicate time; *b'*, *b''* indicate the creative days; *c*, *c* indicate the Grand Epoch as seven days; *d*, *d* indicate general chronology of the Grand Epoch; *e*, *e* indicate pertaining of the four rivers of Eden to the Four Ages of Man; *f*, *f* indicate the Four Ages of Man; *g*, *g* indicate the Four Ages of Man by the first four seals of the vision of St. John the Divine (see Rev. vi. 1–8); *h*, *h* indicate four independent, consecutive creations of men of Adam's race, Adam being the generic name of each race (see Gen. v. 1, 2); *i*, *i* indicate the twenty divisions of the Grand Epoch as a single ray running through it; *j*, *j* indicate chronology of the Grand Epoch through the male line,—that is, as including overlaps; *k*, *k* indicate chronology of the Grand Epoch through the female line,—that is, from year to year as independent of overlaps.

DIAGRAM A.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD ACCORDING TO THE MOSAIC SYSTEM.



Creation of a body for the Word of God in and as the very beginning of the creation of God (see Col. i. 1-18; Rev. iii. 14).

First day.—Creation of light. Creation of the earthy.

Beginning of the second creative day.

Second day.—Creation of the firmament.

Beginning of the third creative day.

Third day.—Creation of vegetation.

Beginning of the fourth creative day.

Fourth day.—Creation of sun, moon, and stars.

Beginning of the fifth creative day.

Fifth day.—Creation of fishes and fowls.

Beginning of the sixth creative day.

Sixth day.—Creation of cattle, creeping thing, and beast of the earth.

The Son begotten. Beginning of Time.

War in heaven.
Satan cast out into the earth. } Pre-Euphratic Era.

Creation of the Euphratic or White race (first Adam).

First Grand Division of Time.

Creation of the Hiddekelic or Red race (second Adam).

Overlap of the Euphratic and Hiddekelic ages.

Destruction of the Euphratic race by fire and earthquake.

Second Grand Division of Time.

Creation of the Gihonic or Black race (third Adam).

Overlap of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages.

Destruction of the Hiddekelic race by drought and famine.

Third Grand Division of Time.

Creation of the Pisonic or Pale race (fourth Adam).

Overlap of the Gihonic and Pisonic ages.

Deluge of Noah. Destruction of the Gihonic race.

Epoch of replenishment (see Gen. ix. 1).

Advent of Messiah as the Son of man in the day of Abraham.

Advent of Messiah as Jesus the Son of the Virgin.

Fourth Grand Division of Time. Crucifixion, absolute death and resurrection of Messiah as Jesus the Son of the Virgin.

Transgression come to the full (Zechariah). } Judgmental Era.

Transgression come to the full (Daniel). }

Beginning of the Thousand Years' Era. } Thousand Years' Era.

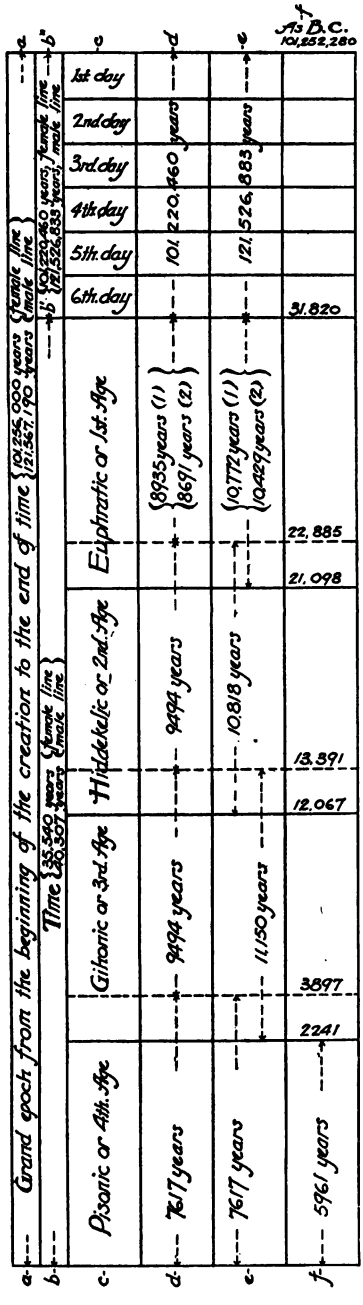
End of the Thousand Years' Era. }

Era of Destruction.

Approximate end of Time.

DIAGRAM B.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD ACCORDING TO THE GREAT PYRAMID SYSTEM.



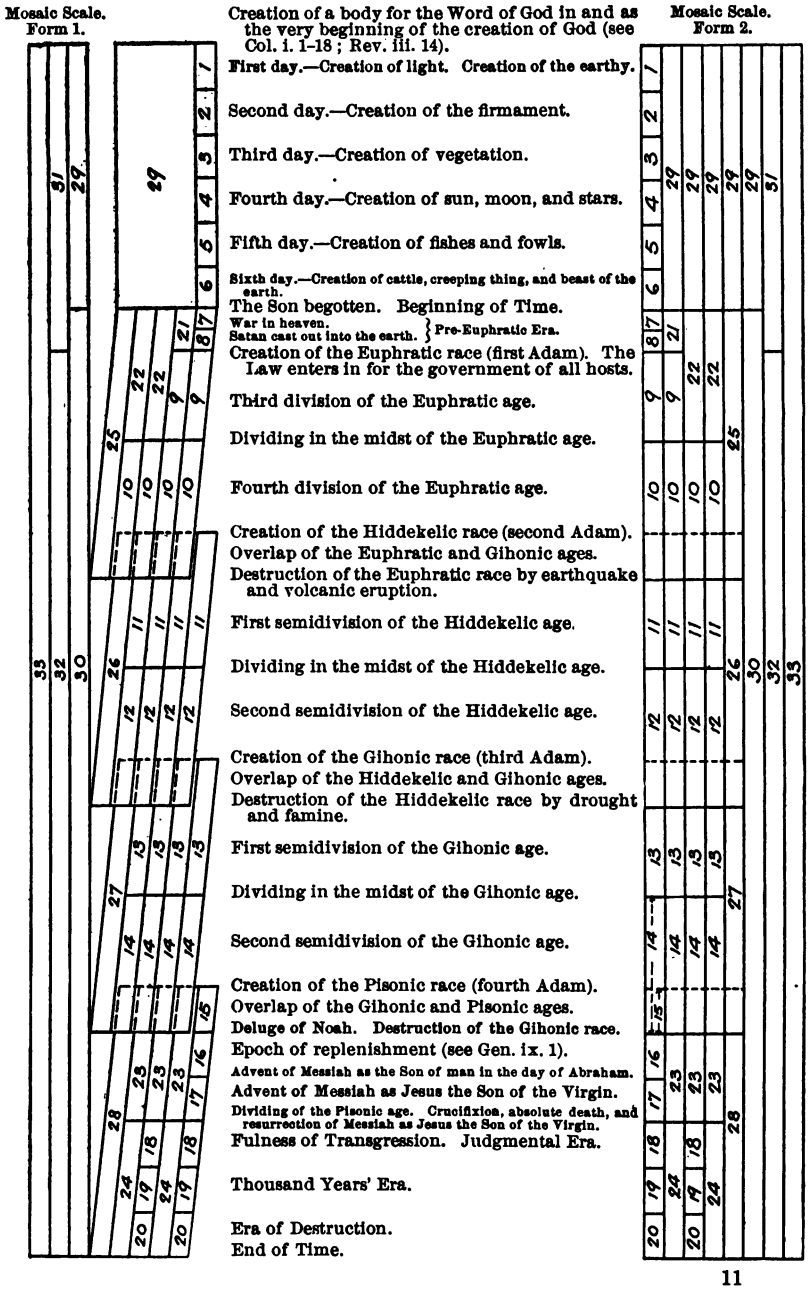
Beginning of the Creation.
First creative day.
Second creative day.
Third creative day.
Fourth creative day.
Fifth creative day.
Sixth creative day.
Intersection of the sixth creative day with Time.
Beginning of the Euphratic age.
Euphratic age.
Beginning of the Hiddekelic age.
Overlap of the Euphratic and Hiddekelic ages.
End of the Euphratic age.
Hiddekelic age.
Beginning of the Gihonic age.
Overlap of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages.
End of the Hiddekelic age.
Gihonic age.
Beginning of the Pisonic age.
Overlap of the Gihonic and Pisonic ages.
End of the Gihonic age. Deluge of Noah. Date of Deluge as in harmony with the Mosaic System for comparison of anterior chronology.
Pisonic age.
Approximate end of Time.

DIAGRAMS.

In Diagrams A and B, space *a*, *a* indicates the Grand Epoch from the beginning of the creation to the end of time; *b*, *b'* indicate time; *b'*, *b''* indicate the years of the creative days prior to the Euphratic or First Age of man (female line of chronology); *c*, *c* apportionment of the six creative days, and of the Four Ages of Man to the Grand Epoch; *d*, *d* indicate longevity of the six creative days, and of the Four Ages of Man, as through the female line of chronology; *e*, *e* indicate longevity of the six creative days, and of the Four Ages of Man, as through the male line of chronology; *f*, *f* indicate general chronology of the Grand Epoch from the beginning of the creation to the end of time.

THE MOSAIC SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY

AS DERIVED FROM THE PENTATEUCH AND AS CONFIRMED BY JOSHUA AND ST. PAUL.



THE MOSAIC SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY.

THE MOSAIC SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY (see Forms 1 and 2) calls for thirty-three epochs in the grand lapse from the beginning of the creation to the end of time, which are apportioned as follows:

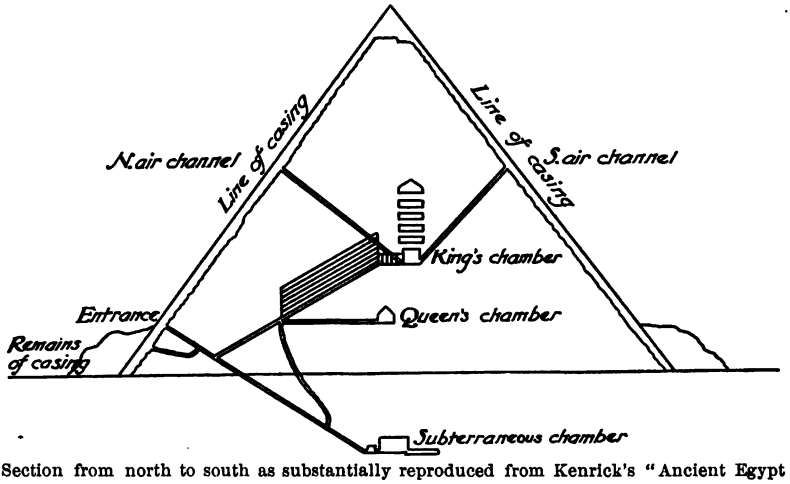
Space 1.—To the first creative day.
Space 2.—To the second creative day.
Space 3.—To the third creative day.
Space 4.—To the fourth creative day.
Space 5.—To the fifth creative day.
Space 6.—To the sixth creative day from the beginning thereof to the beginning of the Pre-Euphratic Era, and hence to the beginning of the Euphratic age.
Space 7.—To the first division of the Pre-Euphratic Era, and hence to the first division of the Euphratic age.
Space 8.—To the second division of the Pre-Euphratic Era, and hence to the second division of the Euphratic age.
Space 9.—To the third division of the Euphratic age, or from the creation of the Euphratic race to the dividing in the midst thereof.
Space 10.—To the fourth division of the Euphratic age, or from the dividing in the midst thereof down to the destruction at the end thereof.
Space 11.—To the first semidivision of the Hiddekelic age.
Space 12.—To the second semidivision of the Hiddekelic age.
Space 13.—To the first semidivision of the Gihonic age.
Space 14.—To the second semidivision of the Gihonic age.
Space 15.—To the first division of the Pisonic age, or to the overlap of the Gihonic and Pisonic ages.
Space 16.—To the second division of the Pisonic age, or to the epoch of replenishment subsequent to the Deluge of Noah.

Space 17.—To the Messianic Epoch.
Space 18.—To the Judgmental Era.
Space 19.—To the Thousand Years' Era.
Space 20.—To the Era of Destruction.
Space 21.—To the Pre-Euphratic Era as a whole.
Space 22.—To the first semidivision of the Euphratic age as a whole.
Space 23.—To the first half of the Pisonic age.
Space 24.—To the second half of the Pisonic age.
Space 25.—To the Euphratic or First age of man as a whole.
Space 26.—To the Hiddekelic or Second age of man as a whole.
Space 27.—To the Gihonic or Third age of man as a whole.
Space 28.—To the Pisonic or Fourth age of man as a whole.
Space 29.—To the creative days from the beginning thereof down to the advent of Messiah as the Son of God in the beginning of the Euphratic age.
Space 30.—To the epoch from the begetting of the Son of God unto the end of time as set according to the second general numbering of the children of Israel.
Space 31.—To the creative days from the beginning thereof down to the creation of the Euphratic race, or race of the first Adam.
Space 32.—To the epoch from the creation of the Euphratic race down to the end of time as set according to the first general numbering of the children of Israel.
Space 33.—To the Grand Epoch from the beginning of the creation to the end of time.

It will be observed that twenty epochs constitute the greatest number in any one chronological ray of the Grand Epoch from the beginning of the creation to the end of time. This ray, therefore, may be used as a general scale in its relation to the history of the world; but the divisions of the Grand Epoch as otherwise apportioned must also be duly considered in connection with such history, more especially where mission and purpose are brought forward for investigation, comparison, and identification.

DIAGRAM 1.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.



Section from north to south as substantially reproduced from Kenrick's "Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs" (John B. Alden, 1883).

APPLICATION

OF THE

MOSAIC SYSTEM OF CHRONOLOGY.

DIAGRAM 1 represents the Great Pyramid in section as substantially given in Kenrick's "Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs" (John B. Alden, 1883). In relation thereto Kenrick records (vol. i. pp. 100–104),—

"The Great Pyramid, or that of Cheops, had originally a square base of 764 feet (now reduced to 746), and consequently an area of thirteen acres, and a perpendicular height of 480 feet, now reduced by dilapidation of the summit to 450 feet. The rock around was carefully levelled to furnish a horizontal base for the structure, yet not throughout the whole area, for a nucleus of the native rock has been discovered in the interior, rising, according to the latest account, to the height of 22 feet. The sides now present the appearance of a series of steps, each course projecting beyond that above it; and by these projections it is easy to reach the top, where is a platform of about 30 feet square. But in its original state the pyramid probably presented a perfectly smooth surface. . . . It appears that not a very long time elapsed before a forcible entrance was made or attempted. . . .

"The original opening (see Pl. 1) is, like that of all the other pyramids, in the northern face, but a little on one side of the centre, about 45 feet from the ground, and in the fifteenth course of stones. . . . From this entrance the passage descends at an angle of 26° 41′, as in other pyramids; it is of the height and width of 3 feet 5 inches, and is roofed with stones finely wrought and fitted together. After a descent of 63 feet it divides, one passage continuing in the

same straight line and with the same dimensions, the other ascending towards the centre of the pyramid. . . . The upper passage thus entered is continued by an ascent, at an angle of 26° 18′, for 125 feet, when it again divides; one branch runs horizontally, with only the descent of a single step, for 110 feet, and terminates in the Queen's Chamber, as it is called, an apartment about 17 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 20 feet high. . . . Returning to the junction of the passages, a well is to be noticed, just at the point of divergence, which descends partly through the masonry of the pyramid and partly through the natural rock, till it meets the prolongation of the descending passage by which the pyramid was entered. It is 191 feet in depth, perpendicular in the first 26 feet, afterwards more or less inclined; its dimensions are 2 feet 4 inches square. . . .

"The great gallery, leading to the King's Chamber, begins where the horizontal passage to the Queen's Chamber goes off. It continues to ascend at the same angle as before; it is 150 feet long, 28 feet high, and 6½ feet wide; but this width is lessened by a projecting stone seat or ramp, which runs along each side, 19 inches wide and 2 feet high. Holes are cut in it at intervals, which are supposed to have served for the insertion of the machinery by which the sarcophagus was raised. The side walls are formed of eight assizes of stone, which, projecting inward over each other, give the passage the appearance of being arched. A landing-place at the upper end leads into a vestibule, designed to be closed by four portcullises of granite. Three had been lowered; the fourth remained in its original position, the lower part of the groove never having been cut away to allow of its descent. Beyond these lies the principal apartment of the pyramid, the King's Chamber. It is 34 feet long and 17 feet wide; its height is 19 feet; its position is not exactly in the centre of the pyramid, but a little southward and westward of the vertical line. The roof is flat, formed of single slabs of granite, and the side walls on which they rest are of the same material. The sarcophagus, also of red granite, but without hieroglyphics or even ornamental carving, stands north and south; its exterior length is 7 feet 6 inches, and its breadth 3 feet 3 inches.

"It was known, from the researches of Mr. Davidson, who was Consul at Algiers in 1764, that ten feet above the King's Chamber there was a vacant space, thirty-eight feet long and seventeen wide, varying in height from two feet and a half to three feet and a half. Col. Howard Vyse has discovered that there are four more spaces, in the same perpendicular line, of similar dimensions. The four

lowest have flat roofs; the highest has its roof formed of blocks, meeting at an angle, and is eight feet and a half in height in the centre. . . . For its ventilation, two small passages were left open, one on the north, the other on the south side, which terminate in the exterior faces of the pyramid. . . .

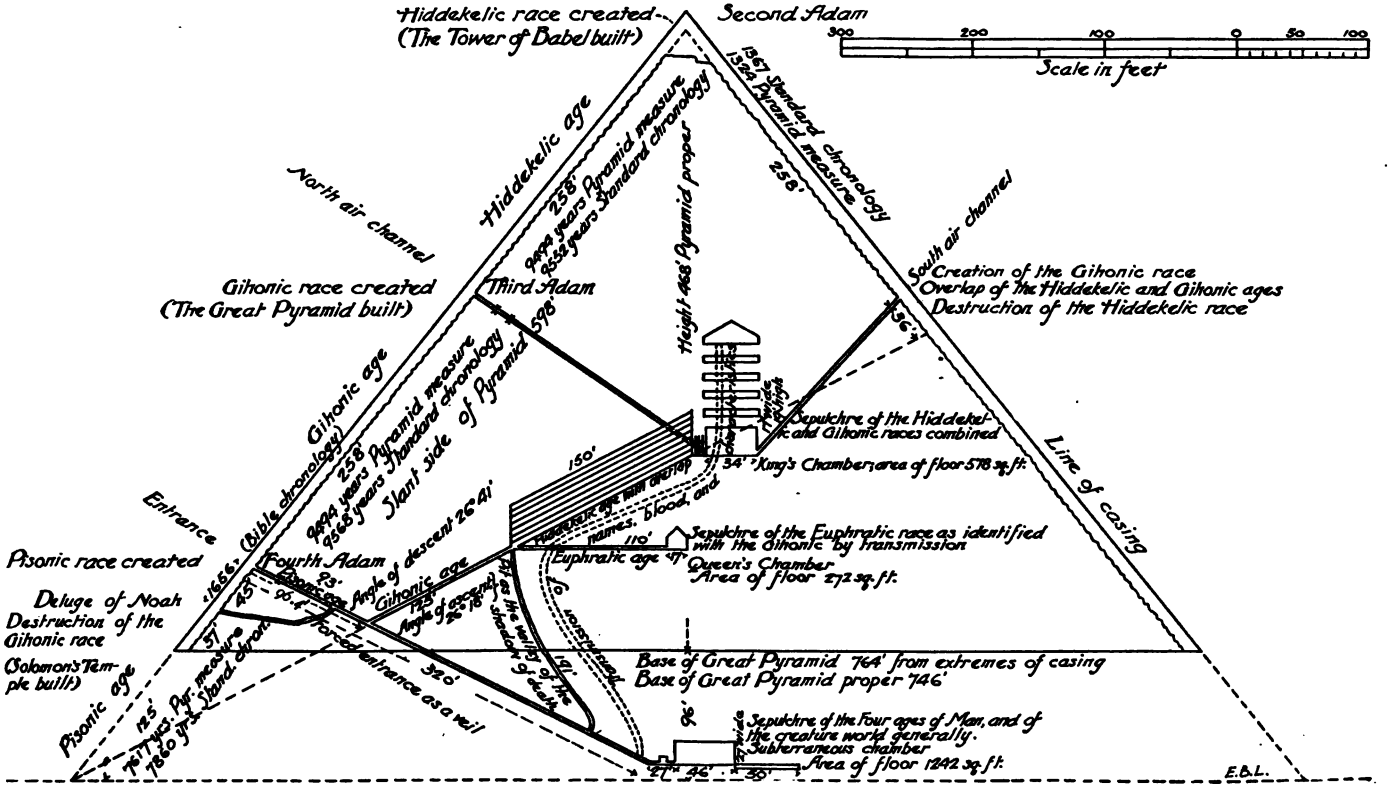
"If, returning to the point where the upper passage branches off, we continue in the line of the passage of entrance, we find it prolonged for 320 feet from the opening in the side of the pyramid, and with such exactness that the sky is visible from the further end. It then runs for 27 feet further in a horizontal direction, and terminates in a subterranean chamber, immediately under the Queen's Chamber, and 90 feet below the base of the pyramid. It is 46 feet in length and 27 in breadth; no sepulchral remains of any kind have been found in it. There is a passage, 2 feet 7 inches high, issuing from it on the southern side, which continues for a little more than 50 feet, but ends in nothing. Col. Vyse sunk through the floor of this chamber to the depth of 36 feet, without any result. As Herodotus speaks of a communication with the Nile, by means of which its water was introduced, so as to insulate the sepulchral chambers which Cheops constructed for himself, it was natural that it should be sought for, in connection with this, the lowest apartment hitherto discovered."

Some years ago the author of the following exposition had the privilege of visiting the Great Pyramid, of ascending its colossal steps, and of penetrating through its narrow, ill-ventilated passages to the heart thereof as embodied in the King's and Queen's Chambers. Therefore, because of personal observation, the measurements of this ponderous, awe-inspiring work of art are followed with greatly increased interest, not only on account of the simple history connected therewith, but from the immensity of the allegorical bearings through which history that had passed out of remembrance is again brought to light, and through which history of the future is prophetically revealed. Hence (see Diagram 2) in the elucidation of these bearings the construction and simple measurements of the Pyramid as given above have been taken up and treated in the allegorical sense.

Now (see Diagram 2), of the Great Pyramid, the base from outside to outside of casing measures 764 feet square and the altitude is 480 feet; but with the casing removed it measures 746 feet square, whereby the altitude as a perfect pyramid becomes reduced to 468 feet.

DIAGRAM 2.

THE GREAT PYRAMID AS ALLEGORY.



Section from north to south.

The opening of the main entrance and those of the air-channels are established in the pyramid in its reduced form, and hence the pyramid as thus reduced becomes the Pyramid proper, with a slant side measuring 598 feet. Inspection of the diagrams will show that the space from the apex of the Pyramid proper down to the opening of the north air-channel is almost, if not quite, equal to the space from the air-channel down to the opening of the main entrance. Wherefore, inasmuch as, by the Mosaic System of Chronology, Egypt shadows the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages, and as the years of these two ages are almost equal,—that is, as 9552 is to 9568 (female line of chronology),—so the Great Pyramid of Egypt shadows in an especial manner the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages combined. In this light (see Diagram 2) the apex of the Pyramid proper is identified with the creation of the Hiddekelic race, the opening of the north air-channel is identified with the creation of the Gihonic race, and the opening of the main entrance is identified with the creation of the Pisonic race.

At some distance below the main entrance, say 45 feet,—which is a close approximation to Diagram 1,—something like a forced passage is seen. In the allegorical sense this passage shadows the Deluge of Noah; wherefore the 45 feet on the slant side of the Pyramid from the main entrance to the forced entrance, or its equivalent as a landmark, represent the 1656 years (Mosaic System) from the creation of the Adam of the Pisonic race down to the Deluge of Noah. Consequently, in harmony with this indication, the whole slant side of the Pyramid becomes chronology strictly in proportion therewith.

By the description of the Pyramid, the main entrance descends for about 93 feet (see Diagrams 1 and 2),—although Kenrick, in his letter-press, gives it as 63 feet,—where it divides, one passage ascending towards the centre of the Pyramid and the other continuing on in the same line. Now, let the ascending passage be produced both ways until it cuts the slant side of the Pyramid (also produced) on the north and cuts the slant side on the south (see dotted lines, Diagram 2). By inspection alone, the indications present themselves that the 36 feet of space between the opening of the south air-channel and the intersection on the south side represent the overlap of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages, even as the 45 feet between the main and forced entrances on the north side represent the overlap of the Gihonic and Pisonic ages; and, further, that the space between the main entrance and the point of intersection

on the north side, as produced, represents the Pisonic age, yet as by the Mosaic System of Chronology.

If, therefore, these indications be in harmony with the Mosaic System, then they must stand the test. Wherefore, as 45 feet—which is comparatively a very small unit of measure—represent 1656 years, or the years from the creation of the Adam of the Pisonic race down to the Deluge of Noah, Bible chronology (see Gen. v); as 258 feet represent the Hiddekelic age from the creation of the Hiddekelic race down to the creation of the Gihonic race; as 258 feet represent the Gihonic age from the creation of the Gihonic race down to the creation of the Pisonic; and as 207 feet (simply as measured by scale, see Diagram 2) represent the Pisonic age from the creation of the Pisonic race, so there follows by proportion,—

As 45 : 258 :: 1656 : 9494, or to the years of the Hiddekelic age as against the 9552 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

As 45 : 258 :: 1656 : 9494, or to the years of the Gihonic age as against the 9568 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

Also, as 45 : 207 :: 1656 : 7617, or to the years of the Pisonic age as against the 7860 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

Also, as 45 : 36 :: 1656 : 1324, or to the years of the overlap of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages as against the 1367 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

Also, by totals, there follows as 45 : 723 :: 1656 : 26,606, or to the years from the creation of the Hiddekelic race down to the end of the Pisonic age (female line of chronology as years in succession without regarding overlaps) against the 26,980 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System. Hence the chronology thus determined goes far to prove the indication that the slant sides of the Great Pyramid coincide with the Mosaic System in relation to the existence, longevity, and overlaps of the Hiddekelic, Gihonic, and Pisonic ages.

The King's Chamber is established near the centre of the Great Pyramid, and in it a sarcophagus of red granite is found, thereby indicating this chamber as a receptacle of the dead. But the Great Pyramid specially shadows the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages; wherefore the King's Chamber, in the allegorical sense, finds place in the overlap of these two ages, and hence shadows the sepulchre of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic races; the same being further borne out by the dimensions of the ground-floor thereof,—viz., 34 feet long and 17 feet wide,—thus giving 17 feet square to each age or

race, which is proportionately the same as the longevity of these two ages (see Diagram 2).

Further, immediately above the King's Chamber five spaces are seen, the roof of the topmost one meeting in a point or angle. This point or angle is significant of a beginning; wherefore, as there are six spaces in all, of which the King's Chamber is one, so, by them, the six chief divisions of the Grand Epoch from the beginning of the Euphratic age down to the overlap of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages are indicated, in harmony with the allegorical position of the King's Chamber.

Now, by continuing the system thus brought to notice, the Queen's Chamber will represent the sepulchre of the Euphratic age, yet as by transmission of blood and characteristics to or upon the Gihonic age or race, while the Subterraneous Chamber will represent the sepulchre of the Pisonic age or race, and also that of the blood and characteristics transmitted to or upon it according to the Mosaic System.

But the area of the floor of the King's Chamber is 578 square feet, the area of the floor of the Queen's Chamber is 272 square feet, and the area of the floor of the Subterraneous Chamber is 1242 square feet, while the years of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages combined are 18,988; wherefore, in verification of the sepulchres in their allegorical pertainings as graveyards of hosts, and hence of years, there follows by proportion as 578 : 272 :: 18,988 : 8935, or to the years of the Euphratic age, as shadowed by the allegorical pertaining of the Queen's Chamber against the 6772 + 1965 = 8737 of the standard chronology, female line, Mosaic System. The standard chronology for this period as through the male is 6772 + 2183 = 8955 years.

The Subterraneous Chamber shadows the sepulchre of the Four Ages of Man as a whole; hence there follows, in harmony with the foregoing, as 578 : 1242 :: 18,988 : 40,801, or to the total years of the Four Ages from the beginning of the Euphratic age down to the end of the Pisonic age as against the 40,561 of the standard chronology, male line, Mosaic System; while, from what has gone before,—

The total years, through the female line of chronology, from the beginning of the Euphratic age to the end of the Pisonic, Pyramid measurement, are 8935 + 18,988 + 7617 = 35,540 as against the 35,717 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

Further, 578 + 272 = 850 square feet as representative of the sepulchral area of the Euphratic, Hiddekelic, and Gihonic ages

combined. If, however, the dwellers therein shall be redeemed, then (see Lev. xxvii. 13, 31) the fifth part thereof shall be added thereto. Wherefore $850 \div 5 = 170$, and $170 + 850 = 1020$ as the sepulchral value of the Euphratic, Hiddekelic, and Gihonic ages as represented in the 1242 of the Subterraneous Chamber. Now, $1242 - 1020 = 222$ as a sepulchral value for the Pisonic age; but as 8935 : 7617 :: 272 : 231, or to the sepulchral value of the Pisonic age as proportional with the Euphratic age; and, again, as 18,988 : 7617 :: 578 : 231, or to the sepulchral value of the Pisonic age as proportional with the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages combined; consequently $1020 + 231 = 1251$ as against the 1242 called for by the given measurements of the Subterraneous Chamber into which all are collected as the general graveyard of the creature world.

It now follows, in harmony with the system by which the years of the Euphratic age and those of the Four Ages of Man combined were determined, that as 578 : 231 :: 18,988 : 7588, or to the years of the Pisonic age as against the 7860 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System, and as against the 7617, Pyramid measurement, already obtained.

By transmission the blood and characteristics of the creature world are preserved and brought down into the Pisonic age, and from the Pisonic age as the land of the living down into the Subterraneous Chamber as the chamber of death. This indication is clearly shadowed by the construction of the Pyramid as viewed from the north side; for the Hiddekelic race, by the shadow, may, from the apex, descend the great stone steps down to the overlap of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages, and there, being joined by the Gihonic race, continue their descent down into the overlap of the Gihonic and Pisonic ages, when the whole three, with the burdens they bear, descend the great tube or passage that leads to the Subterraneous Chamber, the common receptacle of the world's dead.

In this light the great tube with its adjuncts may represent the Four Ages of Man; consequently (see Diagram 2) $320 + 27 + 46 + 50 = 443$, and expresses a value for the Four Ages of Man combined. But (see Diagram 2) after a descent of about 96.4 feet the great tube divides, one passage ascending and the other, as already set forth, continuing on in the same straight line. After an ascent of 125 feet this passage also divides, one part continuing on in the same direction for 150 feet and the other running horizontally for 110 feet. As, therefore, the great tube with its adjuncts expressed

a value for the Four Ages of Man, so also the four branches of the tortuous passage proportionally shadow values for the Four Ages of Man. Hence (see Diagram 2) 96.4 feet express a value for the Pisonic age, with a direct communication to the sepulchre of the Pisonic age; the 125 feet express a value for the Gihonic age, with a direct communication to the sepulchre of the Gihonic age; the 110 feet express a value for the Euphratic age, with a direct communication to the sepulchre of the Euphratic age; and the 150 feet express a value for the Hiddekelic age as through the male line of chronology,—that is, with the redemptive fifth added; for the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages being nearly of the same length, they each can be represented by the same magnitude; wherefore 125 + 25, the redemptive fifth, = 150. This passage also has direct communication with the sepulchre of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages; consequently 96.4 + 125 + 110 + 125 = 456.4 as a value of the Four Ages of Man against the 443 of the great tube.

In further verification of the indications thus set forth there follows by proportion as 96.4 : 125 :: 7617 : 9876, or to the years of the Gihonic age, female line of chronology, as against the 9494 of the Pyramid measurement already obtained, and as against the 9568 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

Also, as 96.4 : 110 :: 7617 : 8691, or to the years of the Euphratic age, female line of chronology, as against the 8935 of the Pyramid measurement already obtained, and as against the 8737 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

Also, as 96.4 : 150 :: 7617 : 11,853, or to the years of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages, severally, male line of chronology, as against the 9494 + 1324 = 10,818 and the 9494 + 1656 = 11,150 of the Pyramid measurement already obtained, and as against the 10,919 and 11,224 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

From the foregoing indications as a whole it becomes manifest that the forced entrance on the north side of the Pyramid was thus introduced by the builders of the Pyramid as a veil, and as though an after-consideration; and so, also, the death which it shadows through the Deluge of Noah, although foreseen, was as an after-consideration following with transgression of the more finished work of the Law. In this light the well or pit which descends from the allegorical junction of the Euphratic, Hiddekelic, and Gihonic ages down to the great tube that leads into the chamber of universal death shadows the valley of the shadow of death, as a consideration also forced through transgression of the Law.

Now, the allegorical stand-point of the King's Chamber is in the overlap of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages; wherefore, as the entrance into this chamber is guarded by four portcullises, so the indication arises that one pertains to each of the Four Ages of Man. As, therefore, at the time shadowed by the position of the King's Chamber three races of men had been created and had fallen into transgression, so three of the portcullises have been lowered to shut them in the sepulchre's dread gloom, with no escape therefrom, except it be through the yawning pit whose labyrinthine walls are rayless as a sun in second death. The fourth gate, however, remained intact, and hence pertains to the forthcoming Pisonic race; wherefore an indication arises that the Great Pyramid becomes prophetic from the allegorical stand-point of the King's Chamber,—that is, from the overlap of the Hiddekelic and Gihonic ages,—and, if so, then, doubtless, the Pyramid was constructed in the midst of this overlap (see Isa. xix. 18–22; Ezek. xxix. 8–12), and hence, according to Pyramid measurement, about 10,423 years prior to the Deluge of Noah; but by the Mosaic System about 10,540 years prior to the Deluge, or between the years 12,098 and 13,465 B. C.

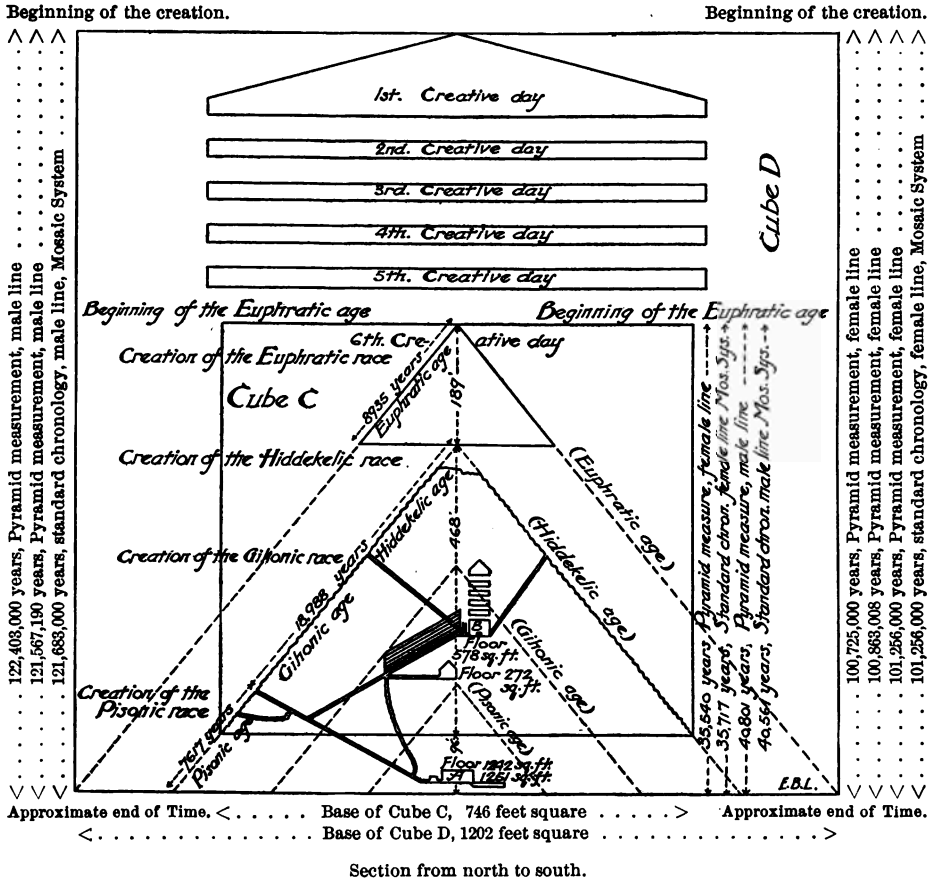
It seems almost incredible that the material of which the Pyramid is constructed should remain almost intact until the present time; but the climate, if not preservative, is, at least, but slightly deleterious as compared with that of this country (America). In witness thereof the writer of these lines brought from Egypt—blame the Arabs for the vandalism—a piece of the Sphinx. It appeared to be perfectly solid when it came into his possession; but one day, to his great amazement, although carefully wrapped up, it was found reduced to a mass of dust: it was completely disintegrated. Hence a few years of America's searching atmosphere did a work of dilapidation that centuries of Egypt failed to accomplish.

The construction of Diagram 3 follows as a sequence of Diagram 2, based upon the Mosaic System of Chronology, in that the Hiddekelic, Gihonic, and Pisonic ages are located and established and the position of the Euphratic age indicated. Wherefore, by construction, the Four Ages of Man (see Diagram 3) become represented by four pyramids, yet as identified with the Great Pyramid.

It will be found (see Diagram 3) that the height of the Great Pyramid proper—that is, without the casing—is 468 feet; the height of the Euphratic age or pyramid as above the Great Pyramid is 189 feet; and that of the Pisonic age as below the Great Pyramid is about 96 feet; whereby a total height of 753 feet is given for the

DIAGRAM 3.

THE GREAT PYRAMID AS ALLEGORY.



Section from north to south.

Four Ages. But the base of the Great Pyramid is 746 feet square; consequently the indication becomes well marked that the rectangular solid constructed about the Great Pyramid should be a perfect cube instead of a cuboid, as enclosing the Four Ages of Man, the approximate value as determined for the height varying only seven feet (see Diagram 3, Cube C). Wherefore, by the Mosaic System of Chronology (see Mosaic Scale), let the six creative days be placed in conjunction with this cube, and a counterpart of the King's Chamber with the spaces above it will appear.

If, now, the Four Ages of Man be represented by a pyramid (see Euphratic age, Diagram 3, as in parenthesis), then a cube may be constructed about the base of this pyramid as the bearer of the blood and characteristics of the creature world from the beginning of the creation, and hence the top of this cube—viz., D. (see Diagram 3)—will represent the beginning of the creation. It will be found that the side of Cube D measures about 1202 feet; wherefore, from the construction, Diagram 3 clearly signifies that something in the Subterraneous Chamber, A, is to something in the King's Chamber, B, as something in Cube C is to something in Cube D.

Now, the floor of the Subterraneous Chamber is 1242 square feet by the given measurement, and 1251 square feet as derived from the symbolism of the Pyramid. The redemptive fifth of the first value is 207 square feet, and the redemptive fifth of the second value is 208 square feet; consequently $1242 - 207 = 1035$ as an estimated value for the Subterraneous Chamber (see Lev. xxvii), and $1251 - 208 = 1043$ as an estimated value for the Subterraneous Chamber. Of these values the Lord's tribute is one-tenth (see Lev. xxvii. 32, 33); consequently the Lord's tribute will be $1035 \div 10 = 103.5$, and $1043 \div 10 = 104.3$. Wherefore, by the proportion as implied above, there follows as 103.5 : 18,988 :: 556,516 or 746^2 : 102,097,833, or to the years, female line of chronology, from the beginning of the creation to the end of time (C and D being cubes), as against the 101,256,000 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

Also, as 104.3 : 18,988 :: 556,516 or 746^2 : 101,256,000, or to the years, female line of chronology, from the beginning of the creation to the end of time, thereby corresponding exactly with the 101,256,000 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System. This standard chronology is based upon three independent elucidations of three vital and imposing allegories, each giving the same result, found respectively in II. Chron. iv. 2–5; Rev. vii. 1–8, xxi. 9–17.

But, where the Euphratic age is directly involved, the proportion may stand as 272 : 18,988 :: 1,444,804 or 1202^2 : 100,863,008, or to the years from the beginning of the creation to the end of time as through the female line.

There further follows, as 1035 : 1242 :: 101,256,000 : 121,567,-190, or the years from the beginning of the creation to the end of time, Pyramid measurement, as against the 121,683,000 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System, male line.

Also, as 1043 : 1251 :: 101,256,000 : 121,448,950, as against the standard chronology, through the male, already cited.

Now, from the implied proportion that something in Chamber A is to something in Chamber B as something in Cube C is to something in Cube D, there arises as 101,256,000 : 556,516 : : 578 : x; hence to 3, where x is an unknown quantity of the proportion as in A, and 578 is a value in Chamber B; also, as 101,256,000 : 578 : : 578 : x; hence to .003, where x again equals an unknown quantity of the proportion as in A, and 578 as a value in Chamber B. Wherefore the ratio between the terms 3 and 578 is 192.6, and the ratio between the terms .003 and 578 is 192,666.6.

By the Mosaic System of Chronology the Four Ages of Man from the creation of the Euphratic race number 33,752 years, female line, and the years from the beginning of the creation to the end of time number 101,256,000. Wherefore there follows by proportion as 101,256,000 : 33,752 :: 578 : x; hence to .1926, where x equals an unknown quantity in A. But the ratio between .1926 and 568 is 3000; consequently $33{,}752 \times 3000 = 101{,}256{,}000$, by which the relationship of multiples of 3 between scriptural chronology (see II. Chron. iv. 2–5; Rev. vii. 4–8, xxi. 9–21) and the chronology of the Great Pyramid becomes well marked, the Pyramid being the third part of the regular prism described about it.

By Pyramid measure, however, the years of the Four Ages of Man from the creation of the Euphratic race, female line of chronology, are 35,540 less, say the 1965 Mosaic years of the era between the beginning of the Euphratic age and the creation of the Euphratic race, or 33,575 years; wherefore $33{,}575 \times 3000 = 100{,}725{,}000$, thus corresponding very closely with the 100,863,008 years of the Pyramid measurement already obtained. But the years of the Four Ages of Man, male line of chronology, Pyramid measurement, are 40,801; wherefore $40{,}801 \times 3000 = 122{,}403{,}000$, as against the 121,683,000 of the standard chronology, Mosaic System.

From the general chronology as thus set forth the indication now follows that the years of each of the six creative days are hidden in the construction of the Great Pyramid; but the measurements at hand seem too limited or general to determine them, the proportions by one line of interpretation probably being concealed in the series of spaces above the King's Chamber as covering about 101,220,460 years, Pyramid measurement.

In witness of this hypothesis the base of Cube C as 556,516 square feet may, in harmony with the floors of the sepulchral chambers as already set forth, represent 556,516 years, while the cubical contents of the sarcophagus in feet may become a unit of measure as identified with the cubical contents of the spaces above the King's Chamber. As, therefore, by the hypothesis a relationship exists between the spaces above the King's Chamber and the longevity of the creative days, so a proportion may stand, as the cubical contents of the sarcophagus : the cubical contents of any one space :: the years expressed by base of Cube C : the years or longevity of such space as a creative day (see Diagram 3).

Now, Kenrick, as already quoted, gives the floors of these spaces as 38 feet long and 17 feet wide, with a general height of from 2.5 feet to 3.5 feet, while the topmost space is 8.5 feet in height at the centre. These measurements, however, seem too indefinite to embody them in the proportions as above indicated, in that considerable variation in the cubical contents of the spaces may follow, owing to the irregularity of their outlines. But the harmony between the chronology by the Mosaic System and that of the Great Pyramid having been established, the possible average heights of the spaces above the King's Chamber may be approximated from the longevity of the creative days by the Mosaic System; and, if approximated, then the hypothesis—viz., that the years of the six creative days are hidden in the series of spaces above the King's Chamber—will become well authenticated. Wherefore, from this point of view, there follows by proportion,—

As 556,516 : 30,640,884 :: 91.5 : 5037; where the first term of the proportion represents the base of Cube C as years or as the graveyard of years; where the second term represents the years of the first creative day by the Mosaic System; where the third term represents the cubical contents of the sarcophagus within the King's Chamber; and where the fourth term represents the cubical contents or the average height $\times$ base of the topmost space. The height of the sarcophagus is assumed by the writer to be 3 feet 9 inches; but

the base or floor of each space, as given by Kenrick, is $38 \times 17 = 646$ square feet; wherefore $5037 \div 646 = 7.79$ feet as the average height of the topmost space against the 8.5 feet at the centre as given by Kenrick.

There follows, also, as 556,516 : 29,308,672 :: 91.5 : 4818 = base × height of second space; wherefore $4818 \div 646 = 7.4$ feet as the average height of the second space against the 2.5 feet to 3.5 feet as indicated by Kenrick.

Also, as 556,516 : 7,993,274 :: 91.5 : 1314 = base × height of third space; wherefore $1314 \div 646 = 2.03$ feet as the average height of the third space against the 2.5 feet to 3.5 feet as indicated by Kenrick.

Also, as 556,516 : 9,325,486 :: 91.5 : 1533 = base × height of fourth space; wherefore 1533 646 = 2.2 feet as the average height of the fourth space against the 2.5 feet to 3.5 feet as indicated by Kenrick.

Also, as 556,516 : 13,322,123 :: 91.5 : 2190 = base × height of fifth space; wherefore $2190 \div 646 = 3.3$ feet as the average height of the fifth space against the 2.5 feet to 3.5 feet as indicated by Kenrick.

Hence the heights of all the spaces, except it be that of the second, as derived from the Mosaic System, approximate those given by Kenrick; yet even the apparent discrepancy in the height of the second space may disappear by more definite measurements and by a closer scrutiny of its allegorical renderings. But as for the base × height that represents the sixth space, as identified with the King's Chamber, there follows,—

As 556,516 : 10,629,841 :: 91.5 : 1747.7; wherefore $1747.7 \div 578$ (the floor of the King's Chamber) = 3.02 feet as the unit of measure pertaining to the King's Chamber. As, therefore, the sarcophagus is the unit of measure used in these calculations, so the indication follows that the 3.02 feet = 36.24 inches approximate the average inside height of the sarcophagus as the unit of height required for the sixth day.

Wherefore it follows, that by transposing the terms of the proportions as thus set forth, thereby eliminating the Mosaic factor, and with definite measurements of these spaces, it will be found, very probably, that the Pyramid contains within itself allegoric rays covering the years of each creative day in harmony with those determined by the Mosaic System, which doubtless is, or corresponds with, the ancient system of chronology revealed unto Moses by the

